

American Farmer

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS."
Virg.

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EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

In accordance with an announcement heretofore made, the Publisher of the AMERICAN FARMER has the pleasure of offering to the Farmers and Planters of the United States, the following list of Premiums for Essays on the several subjects mentioned, viz.

For the best Essay on the renovation of the soil, deteriorated by improvident cultivation (the essay to be particularly calculated for the meridian of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas,) a complete set of the first series of the American Farmer, the five volumes of the Farmer and Gardener, (successor to the American Farmer,) and the two first volumes of the present series of the American Farmer—subscription price, \$100

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For the best essay upon the best rotation of crops, as adapted to the Middle and Southern States, a complete set of the A. Farmer, 1st series, (15 vols.) subscription price, \$75

The essays to be forwarded on or before the 30th of April next, and to be decided on by gentlemen qualified to judge of the merits of the same on the respective subjects—the papers of the successful candidates will be published immediately thereafter, in successive order.

The undersigned need not advert to the character of the above works—they are too well known to need comment—each prize will of itself form a complete agricultural library, and it is hoped will attract the attention of the best talent of the country on the above subjects.

All communications (post paid) to be addressed to

SAMUEL SANDS,

Publisher of the American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

MEETING OF TOBACCO PLANTERS AT MARLBRO'.—We copy from the Marlbro' Gazette, the proceedings of the meeting of Planters, of which we gave a brief account in our last.

It will be seen that a Convention is to assemble, on the tobacco interest, at Washington, on the first of May. In the meantime it may be presumed that the public will have been favored with the report of the Secretary of State, which was made to Congress on Thursday last. Is it too much to expect, that, with the report of the correspondence of our Agents abroad with Foreign Governments, we shall have the views and recommendations of the Executive, as to the measures which he deems expedient and practicable, for the protection of one of the greatest interests of the country, in execution of his Constitutional obligations? The Chief Magistrate worthy of a great Republic, will ever be as ready to proclaim his own, as to tolerate and even court the free expression of the opinion of others on his own acts and on all public questions. We hope it may not appear, in the sequel, that the tobacco interest was sacrificed in overweening anxiety to get the French indemnity.—*Nous verrons.*

The well-posted European Correspondent of the National Intelligencer has announced the unwelcome fact that the French Government has very recently extended the Government monopoly of the trade in tobacco to the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two. Another item of significant and ill-omen is, that a proposition to compel the Government to ask for its still further extension, three years before hand, was negatived, and the French Ministerial paper says, that the American diplomatists, have been triumphantly refuted. This last unrelenting demonstration of the French Government on a subject of deep interest to not less than six states of the Union, was, we may presume, strenuously resisted by our Diplomatic Representative under instructions from the President. Of the tenor and force of the American argument, we can better judge when we see the documents—of their effect we are but too well apprised by the fact already mentioned in the Intelligencer.

We here again repeat that steps should be taken to diffuse widely among planters, small and large, a knowledge of the existing laws, duties, restrictions and monopolies—To vindicate their peculiar interests and rights with intelligence and effect, men must first be made to understand them thoroughly. It may be easy to get a string of resolutions "passed unanimously," but to command the hearty and persevering action of the people—to inspire them with a zeal that will prompt them to speak in a voice to command attention from their own Government, and from Foreign powers, you must make them understand and feel that the fruits of their labor are blighted, and their industry counteracted and rendered abortive, by oppressive and unjust Foreign enactments, and by want of attention to and sympathy in their sufferings at home, if any such exist.

Agricultural Societies in each County, with appropriate Committees to prosecute politico-economical inquiries touching their peculiar industry and staples, would be quite as useful as some party political associations, and

rewards for the fattest hog with the smallest, or the largest sheep with the broadest tail.

P. S. We are glad to see that the planters of that opulent and enterprising county, Prince George's, have taken incipient steps towards the formation of an Agricultural Society. It is another proof that they are getting awake to matters that most vitally concern them—The best result that could grow out of this proposition, would be the establishment of a regular and well managed FAIR, on a given day, for sale of animals and choice agricultural products, fruit trees, &c.

IMPORTED CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.—Want of room prevented us from giving, in the last American Farmer, the letter which follows, connected with the importation of improved stock, equal, each in its kind, to any thing perhaps which has ever been brought to our country.

The cattle were all more or less chafed on their way, and, notwithstanding the great care which has been bestowed on them, since their arrival, one of them, Phoebe, yet looks much the worse for dreadful bruises and laceration.

THE SHEEP fully realize all expectations. One died at sea—also two lambs. There are now seven ewes, the ram, a most superb animal, and, at this date, 17th April there are three fine lambs. The lambs will be for sale.

OF THE HOGS—One sow, mentioned in the letters, was killed on board of the steamboat before they arrived at Liverpool, leaving the black sow, sent by Mr. Murdoch, for sale on his own account, and one boar and sow, which, together with the sheep, came to order of Dr. Hoffman and T. B. Skinner. The boar is young and large, long-bodied, and with sufficient length of leg to enable his progeny to roam for their living, or to travel on the market road. The sow is large, with ears erect, head and legs of middling length, body broad and long, and in all respects such a hog as we would have selected for Maryland and Southern Farmers.

She was in the ship's boat, all the way, with Mr. Murdoch's large sow, supposed to weigh four hundred, and unfortunately, the voyage being forty days, she littered, somewhat prematurely, just as the ship reached the wharf, and lost five of her pigs.

Her next eight pigs are engaged, but so well are the importers pleased with the specimens received, that to satisfy the great demand, several sows have been ordered by the first ship coming direct from England.

Those who wish to engage either lambs, with which they may be supplied from the present importation, or pigs, must address T. B. SKINNER, Baltimore. The pigs will be \$30 a pair, or \$20 for a boar at eight weeks old, the sheep \$50 each.

The imported cattle, and the black sow, Mr. Murdoch's favourite, and a most superb animal of the kind, will be sold at Baltimore, near the corner of Cove and Market-streets, on the 5th of May.

ANNAPOLIS, 31st January, 1840.
Dear Sir:—At last I have got a vessel to take out the stock ordered by you, and have added to the order on my own account, a black Sow, a great favorite of mine, and

three cows and heifers, all prime as ever reared in this country. I lately saw Mr. Whitaker's stock, and hesitate not to say, he has not in his possession three such; and if they were in Tennessee or Kentucky, they would bring from 1000 to 1500 dollars each. The freight is very high to Baltimore, £18 each.—I send only three on trial, and except the prices come up to my expectations, I will not send any more. You need not hesitate to recommend them to any person whatever,—their pedigrees you will see are taken carefully from the Herd Book; the second one is considered on the finest ever produced in this country. You will dispose of them and the sow for me as you think best. I have a great many young bulls, and one of the best five year old bulls I ever saw, **BAMPTON**; I will in autumn send him out, but where to I cannot at present say. When sold and paid for you can remit me, after paying your commission and charges, besides the £18 each. The expense of provender is very great, also insurance. I will hope to hear from you on their being landed. I need say no more. How they may all stand the voyage I cannot say. The ram was bred from a ram that cost 100 guineas, and a famous ewe, and nothing can be better bred than the sheep. Take good care of the boar, and he will repay you.

Believe me, yours truly,

W. MURDOCK.

The light colored sow will be the best.

Loo Choo, red, dam Bobbinet by Augustus, 1662, (Bobbinet by Leicester, 1165, bred by Mr. Wetherell, got by Rockingham, 560, dam (Ruby), by Danton, 198, g. d. (old Red Rose), by Prunell, 659, g. g. d. by Dundy, 190, g. d. (Dorothy), by Young Albion, 15, g. g. d. (Daphne), by Peter, 487, by Young Albion, 15, g. g. g. d. Gaudy, by Albion, 14, g. g. g. g. d. by Suwarro, 636, g. g. g. g. g. d. by Mr. Booth's Sario, twin brother to Ben, 88, g. g. g. g. g. d. by twin brother to Ben, 660, g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Punch, 531, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Foljambe, 263, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Habbuck, 319, who was calved in 1777, bred by Mr. John Hunter of Hemsworth, got by Mr. Geo. Snowden's bull (D. bred by Mr. Jno. Hunter), by a bull of Mr. Banks of Hemsworth, g. d. bought by Mr. Stephenson, of Kiltren.—Habbuck, by Mr. Snowden's bull D. from the stock of Sir James Pennyman, and them from the stock of Sir William H. Quintin, of Scampston.—Snowden's bull by Mr. Robson's bull, bred by Mr. Wartell, of Great Burdon near Darlington, D. Mr. Wartell's roan cow Barforth.—Mr. Robson's bull by James Masterman's bull, bred by Mr. Walker near Leybarn.—James Masterman's bull by the Studley bull by Mr. Sharter of Chilton. Backed by Bampton, the best bull of his day.

Sophy, roan, with red neck, got by Exmouth, dam by Prince, g. d. by Leopold 370, g. g. d. by Duke Wellington, 231, g. g. g. d. by Sir Harry, 1444, g. g. g. d. by Helmsman, g. g. g. g. d. by Yarborough, 705, g. g. g. g. g. d. by Young staroke, g. g. g. g. g. d. by Topknot, 1521, g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Foljambe, 283, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Bolingbroke, 86, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Exmouth, g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Habbuck, 319. Backed by Bampton.

Phoebe, dam Niobe, by North Star, 450. Niobe by Imperial, g. d. by Helmsman, 2109, g. g. d. by Commodore, g. g. d. by Columella, g. g. g. d. by Shakespear, 1629, g. g. g. d. by Blyth Comet, 85, g. g. g. g. g. d. by Newick, 1266, g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Favorite, 1033, g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Sulan, 621, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Albion, 381, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. p. by Warlaby the second, 672, &c. Backed by Bampton.

Pigs.—The improved Ulster pigs, bred from the Woburn on the Irish pig, both famous for their great size, early maturity, and being easily kept. One bred here when three years old, weighed 1036 lbs. and when five years old weighed 1344 lbs. when it was killed, being unable to move about. They have been the best breed of pigs ever introduced into this country, and half the rents of the farms in this country are paid from the produce of those pigs.—They are generally sold when from 15 to 18 months old, having then obtained from 4 to 500 lbs.—They are found to answer either for feeding in the confined yard, or getting leave to roam about, better than any other breed, and produce a greater weight of flesh for the feeding consumed than any other breed.

Sheep.—This breed of sheep are distinguished from other breeds of long woolled sheep by their straight, flat, broad backs, round bodies, small fine bones, their pelts, and early inclination to fatten, and obtain great size at an early age. One bred here, at second shearing, produced 150 lbs. of flesh, clear of all offal and fat—they are quiet and more little about as almost all breeds of cattle do

who have that great propensity to fat and early maturity. They require a well drained dry soil and short sweet grass,—generally producing three lambs to each two ewes.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

Messrs. Editors.—Careful observation has satisfied the writer, that the present system of cultivating Indian Corn, is generally very defective, and can be greatly improved. Not more than half a crop is obtained upon an average, except on new or very strong land. We also see this valuable crop frequently destroyed by autumnal frosts.

The following is an outline of the plan which has been tried by the writer, with entire success. Good crops have been obtained—75 bushels to the acre—and the corn, invariably ripened before the frosts of autumn could injure it.

Spread upon the ground, before ploughing, 20 to 30 ox cart loads of good, long, or unrotted stable manure; when the corn is planted, put into the hill one half of a shovel full of well rotted manure. This will give the corn an early and vigorous growth, until the roots are long enough to derive sustenance from the long manure. By thus giving it an early start, it will ripen two or three weeks earlier than it otherwise would. The long manure will carry it out, and make more corn and less stalk than when all rotted manure is used. Let the manure, which is to be kept until it has rotted, be piled up, and covered so as to protect it from rain and sun, it will lose much less of its strength than if exposed. Some may say, that the quantity recommended per acre, is more than can generally be afforded. Unless the land is very strong, or in high tilth, less cannot be afforded. As a general rule, 5 acres, with 100 loads of manure, will produce more corn than 10 acres with the same quantity, beside the great saving of labor and ground. It is very clear that farmers generally do not manure their land high enough for Indian corn. Upon sward land, rotten manure is indispensable to give the corn a start, and insure an early and full crop.

Poudrette, is a good substitute for rotten manure, when it can be had.

No farmer should be satisfied until his average crop is at least 75 bushels to the acre.

Cultivator.

A LOVER OF GOOD HUSBANDRY.

CULTURE OF CARROTS, RUTA BAGA, &c.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker.—Having been a subscriber to the Cultivator three years, I have derived much instruction and pleasure from its perusal; and wishing to impart instruction as well as receive it, I will give you my experience in the root culture the past season. I have been engaged in it for the last three years on a small scale, and have derived much profit from it. I sowed half an acre of Swedish turnips on a wet soil, and the wet weather caused almost a total failure; one-eighth of an acre of carrots, the land a sandy loam; was in corn the previous year, and the produce was eighty-five bushels, or 780 to the acre. I also sowed one-eighth of an acre of mangel wurtzel, and the product was seventy-five bushels, or 600 to the acre, the land being the same as the carrots; both pieces received a liberal dressing of unfertilized manure. Agreeable to my experience, one acre of carrots is worth more to feed farm stock, than four acres of ordinary good grass; the carrot contains more nutriment than the wurtzel or ruta бага, and is easily raised, not being subject to the depredations of the insect.

B. STANTON.

South Westerly, Jan. 22, 1840.

RECEIPT

For destroying Caterpillars, used by the society of Christians called Shakers, at Canterbury, N. H.

"Take equal parts of spirits of turpentine and train oil; apply them by means of a swab fixed on a pole, commence the operation in the spring, (we suppose on the first appearance of nests) when these devouring insects begin to appear, and repeat the operation once a week, till the trees are in blow, and very few will escape with their lives."

Signed F. W.

The head of the Family.

We must express our admiration of this receipt, not because of its novelty, for either of the ingredients would be quite sufficient to kill the insects, as will common soap suds from every Monday's wash, most thoroughly, without train oil or spirits of turpentine; but we admire it, as a specimen of the practice and industry of those citizens,

If our farmers would only follow that part of the receipt, which requires a weekly attention, for three successive weeks, it is immaterial whether they use spirits of turpentine, or train oil, or soap suds, or the brush proposed by Col. Pickering, the evil would be cured at any rate. The great difficulty is the neglect to do any thing, till after the Caterpillars have covered the trees with nests. Then the labors of the sluggard commence, and one tree, (let this receipt be ever so perfect and powerful) will cost as much time and labor as ten trees would have required three weeks sooner. If our farmers would only adopt that portion of the receipt, which requires a weekly attack on this enemy, the evil would soon cease, and in ten years we should scarce see a caterpillar in the country. By this course continually pursued, we have so much reduced the labor, that we have not one fourth part of the number we had three years ago.—N. E. Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS IN MARYLAND.

Messrs. Editors.—As I am not particularly devoted to the plan in which our ancestors cultivated the soil, I have in my little way digressed from that old style which is wedded to almost every neighborhood, that of the son treading in the footsteps of the father, year after year, in the same monotonous way. In 1836, I purchased a small piece of land; the year before the owner took off of it a crop of wheat which brought him about \$4 to the acre, being about 5 bushels. I found it well set in clover. I immediately divided the arable part into three lots. In the fall of 1836, I sowed five bushels of wheat on the half of lot No. 1, containing about five acres. In the spring of 1837, I sowed three bushels of oats on the other half. This has been twice plastered over, a bushel each time to the acre—in spring of 1836, on the clover—in the spring 1837, on the wheat and oats. I was very particular in not suffering this lot to be grazed, and especially so in not suffering a hog to touch any part of the clover. I had a little cut, but the second growth was turned in, in the fallowing for the grain. It is enough to say, I got the land in good order before seeding either wheat or oats, which with us is no very easy work, the soil being stiff and very subject to baking. In July, 1837, by the time some of my neighbors had secured their harvests, I had as follows in market:—

2½ acres in wheat, making 22 bushels to the acre,	
55 bushels wheat sold at \$1.50,	\$82 50
2½ acres in oats, making 52 bushels to the acre,	
130 bushels oats, sold 45cts.	58 50

Admitted by persons competent of judging, that I lost by cutting a swath or two to get on the wheat, and not cutting it time enough, at least 20 bushels, which could have been saved with better management; making 20 more, at 45 cents,

9 00

\$150 00

The first crop paying the cost of the land, it having cost me \$30 per acre, leaving the land indebted for the expenses of working it. This it must be remembered was the year of the drought. This crop was thought by my neighbors to be better than any other grown in this vicinity, of the same kind. As I was convinced of the value of clover and plaster, I felt anxious to make more to the acre than I could by the culture of wheat and oats. In an adjoining lot, which was on clover, I suffered my stock to graze very close, yet no hog was seen there, for to my mind it is a dear meat that is raised on young clover, especially at the price it is now bringing.

On this lot I raised a little corn, about 40 bushels to the acre; but on about five acres I planted 20,000 tobacco plants, being less than the usual distance apart, for which, from the old school planters, I got a scolding, and a prediction that I would not succeed, for deviating from the custom of planting nearer than three feet. But I took the time and trouble to work the ground with the plough, harrow and roller, until, from its being in a rough and cloggy state, it was made even and well pulverized. The consequence was I had very little trouble to work, the plough going but once; the rest was done with a small handled harrow. Getting ground in good order is half the battle as to the labour part. This lot No. 2, brought me 7,500 pounds tobacco, which sold at only a moderate price, being \$402 for the product of five acres, or \$80.40 per acre. Lands under the old system, under circumstances unfavorable, produce about five bushels wheat, which brought only 80 cents, being \$4 per acre.

In 1838, in lot No. 3, being two years in clover, and

degenerating, I planted a heterogeneous mixture of corn, tobacco, potatoes and beans, determining that no space should be left without something on it; but after all the work which was necessary was done, even to artificial seasons, I found my close planting upon the quantity of filth I had put upon the ground, acted only in conjunction with the drought, to fire and kill what was on it. I therefore failed in toto of making what I anticipated, a brag crop.

Not being yet out with experiments, I planted lot No. 1, (which I sowed with clover, when I put it in oats in 1837, and during the whole time keeping hogs from trespassing upon it, thereby giving the roots of the clover a fair chance, though I grazed it,) in tobacco in 1839. Flattering myself that there was still room for improvement, and that by adding manure to the clover, I could obtain 2000 pounds per acre, or \$100 per acre. Thus far I think, there is but little reason for apprehending a disappointment, if tobacco should not fall from its present price.

Should this be worthy a place in your paper, I will let you hear from me when the tobacco is sold, when I will give my manner of cultivation, &c., and should be glad to receive any instruction from those who do better, as I am only wedded to my system until a better is shown me.—The sole improvement to me appears to be in the free use of clover and plaster, and the entire disuse of the hog upon clover.

Tracey's Landing, Feb. 5th, 1840. Cultivator.

ROLLING, A PROTECTION FROM FLY.

It is said, that the best protection to very young plants against the fly, or insects that destroy them as soon as they appear above ground, is to roll the surface immediately after sowing, so as to make it as smooth as possible. The plants *vegetate quicker and better*, by having the earth brought in close contact with the seed, and the insects are deprived of shelter, by having the clods broken down smooth. Every farmer should have a small, light roller for his garden, and a large, heavy one for his fields, to be used as occasion may require. And if, in addition to rolling turnip ground, the seed be sown four or five times as thick as would be proper to stand for a crop, then there would be an abundance for the fly to feast upon, and enough left to satisfy the farmer—and if the fly should not thin them sufficiently, cut them out with a hoe, or run a harrow through them, to reduce them to proper distances, to favor their growth.

The advantage of compacting the earth to the seed, is exemplified in planting corn. The corn first makes its appearance where the impression of the foot is, and with more vigour than it does where the soil covers it lightly.—*Far. Cabinet.*

MILK.

From careful experiments and observations made by Dr. Schubler, professor of chemistry, applied to agriculture, in the celebrated institution of Fellenburg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, he says, he found the morning's milk commonly to yield some hundredths more cream than the evening's, at the same temperature; and that in milking cows, this singular phenomenon is observed, that the milk obtained from one and the same milking, differs considerably in quality: that, contrary to what might be expected, the milk first extracted, is not the best—but that which is obtained the last, contains invariably the largest proportion of cream. To satisfy himself thoroughly on this point, he caused a meal's milk of one cow to be milked into five vessels of the same size, and then separately examined the milk in each, in the order in which it was taken.

No. 1, or that drawn first,	gave 5 per cent. of cream.
" 2.....	gave 8.....do.....
" 3.....	gave 11.5.....do.....
" 4.....	gave 13.5.....do.....
" 5.....	gave 17.5.....do.....

Making an average of the whole of 11.05 per cent.

He extended his experiments so as to test the quantity of caseous or cheesy matter obtained from different drawings of milk, which displayed a similar result—proving, in the most satisfactory manner, that the last drawings of the milk were constantly much richer, both in butter and cheese, than the first; and demonstrating in the most conclusive manner the vast importance to the farmer, of having *trusty milkmaids*, who will tug away as long as a drop of the precious fluid remains in the udder.—*ib.*

PRIMARY PRINCIPLES IN AGRICULTURE.

We make the following extract from a communication in the *Genesee Farmer*, by A. Walsh, esq.;

There are certain primary principles so evident as to be within the unaided observation of every tiller of the soil, yet even these often require a friendly monitor to keep them present to the mind: others there are, dependant on scientific research and seldom to be discovered except by the studious reader. The press, in these cases, is the best monitor, and the truest instructor. In truth, the few shillings annually charged for an agricultural journal, if properly attended to, are the most productive outlay of the farmer.

The proper selection of seed grain is an important consideration. The best if possible should alone be used. Grain is liable to degenerate by long succession of unchanged seed. An occasional change of seed for that of other farmers, will often be found beneficial, inasmuch, that even that received in exchange, will, although apparently of an inferior quality, frequently yield a produce superior to that given in exchange, especially if the latter has exhibited any symptom of degeneracy. The potatoe is a very necessary and valuable esculent; there is perhaps no vegetable more liable to degenerate by a continued succession of the same stock in the same soil; were it not for the friendly agency of nature, which annually scatters its seed on the ground, and thus gives birth to a new generation, this necessary article of food might be entirely lost. This effort of nature never fails in mild climates, but should not be relied on when the rigorous cold of our northern winter seldom fails to destroy delicate seeds when exposed to its action. An exchange of seed potatoes with a neighboring farmer will generally check the menaced evil, but the true mode is to imitate nature; the farmer should every two or three years preserve a small quantity of the seed, which is contained in the balls growing on the green tops or stalks of the potatoes, and sow the same in a bed in his garden; the plants when they appear over ground, should be transplanted, and placed at the usual proper distance. The produce of the first year's growth, generally of a size too small for use, may be reserved for the next year's planting. This is deemed an infallible remedy against degeneracy, and gives the best security for good and wholesome crops in regard to abundance and quantity.

The improvement of his breed of cattle, is an object of the greatest solicitude to every farmer. He does not always know how much is directly in his power, in regard to this object. The secret if it be one, consists, in no small degree, in a plentiful supply of food to the young animal; the full grown beast will eat less and fatten sooner, than were he neglected while young. An early attention to abundant feeding, will improve the humblest stock of cattle, while the best breed, if neglected, or not sufficiently fed while young, will degenerate and become in their maturity unsightly and profitless.

Irrigation of land is a practice of great antiquity.—History does not, I believe, anywhere notice it as a modern invention. Virgil, the son of an Italian farmer, wrote before the Christian era, and states that it was practised in his country. Irrigation, when not attended with too much expence is a valuable fertilizer of the soil. All kinds of vegetation are benefited by a skilful application of it. Meadows subjected to its action, will yield double the usual quantity of grass, and may be mowed twice in a year. Grass thus nurtured will not, although artificial, wear out, but may, by this treatment, be preserved permanently.

The overflow of the river Nile is a display of irrigation on a magnificent scale; on the subsiding of its waters, the agriculturist almost without an effort, raises an abundant crop. Egyptian grain has, by reason of its quality and abundance, become proverbial. Lands adjoining rivers, or streams of water, where the overflows are periodical or occasional and not too frequent, produce results proportionally similar to those of the Nile. I have seen no calculation made with a view to ascertain the utmost amount of money, or of labor as the equivalent of money, which the farmer may safely expend in the irrigation of his lands. I incline to the opinion that the outlay may profitably exceed the general apprehension. The watering of the kitchen garden is deemed by the horticulturist indispensable; the labor is generally performed by hand and watering pot, the most expensive of all modes in use; yet, I believe that, on a minute calculation, it would appear that no equal extent of the farm yields so large, or,

all matters considered, returns so large a per centage on the capital employed. This, if true, goes far to prove, that small farms, well cultivated, and irrigated, even at considerable expence, are more productive of profit, than large farms without the means of a thorough cultivation, and depending on casual falls of rain for the necessary moisture.

All lands, at all worthy of cultivation, contain the means of retaining them perpetually in a state of continual productiveness. Ignorance or prejudice alone would permit any part of the farm to be fallow. Compost is the common production of every farm, and is not the least valuable resuscitator of exhausted soils; it is usefully applicable to every soil, increasing in every instance the quantity of the crop. How strange that this valuable auxiliary to agriculture should be disregarded and left scattered about the farm yard to be trodden by man and beast, and thus rendered almost useless.

From the Cultivator.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS

Used in Agriculture and its kindred Sciences.

Barley.—One of the common cultivated grains, in use from time immemorial, and extensively cultivated in modern times. It has a thick spike, with long awns attached to the kernel. It is divided into several kinds; of which the most common are the long eared, or two rowed barley, the square or six rowed, and sprat or battledore barley. The six rowed is most commonly cultivated in the north of England and Scotland, having the reputation of being the hardiest plant. In this country the long eared or two rowed has usually obtained the preference; producing a whiter, fairer grain, and smutting less than other kinds. Barley in this country is principally used for malting; in other countries it is extensively used for bread, and for feeding cattle. Barley has met with little favor in this country as food for horses, but there is nothing improper in the grain, as is evident from the fact that barley is almost the only grain given to horses, in the east, where the best and finest horses are found. The difficulty lies in the mode of feeding. Barley is one of the best substitutes for corn in making pork. It requires a rich soil, rather moist than dry; and the ground should be made fine before the seed is sown. From two to two and a half bushels of seed per acre, is the usual quantity allowed.

Barometer.—An instrument for measuring the weight of the air. Torricelli was the inventor, about the beginning of the 17th century. Torricelli reasoned, that as the pressure of the atmosphere was equal to a column of water about 33 feet high, mercury, which is nearly 14 times heavier, would rise about 30 inches, and the result justified his conclusion. The changes in the height of the column of mercury preceding, or during changes of the weather, having given great value to this instrument, and obtained for it, among common people, the name of the *weather glass*, as foretelling the weather. It is a most valuable instrument at sea; its rapid fall previous to violent storms, putting the mariner on his guard, and since its use has been understood, has been the means of saving many valuable vessels and lives annually. It might be of essential service to farmers; but as yet has not received from them the attention it deserves, as connected with meteorology, a science in which they are so much interested.

Basin.—A term in geology used to designate a section of country converging to a point lower than the remainder, which part is most usually occupied by lakes, swamps, or rivers. Thus we speak of the basin of the Hudson north of the Highlands; that of the Mohawk above Little Falls; or the basins of Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. The best defined basins of Europe are those of London and Paris. The first of these basins is a bed of clay in some places 700 feet in thickness. The basin of Paris is formed of chalk, alternating with limestone, marls and gypsum.

Baulk.—Ground left unturned between the furrow slices in plowing, and also strips of ground usually in grass between plowed ridges, as in common field lands. These are the European definitions; in this country farmers give the term rather wider definition, and include the strips of grass land that border plowed fields, and occupied by fences, &c. When fences are removed such baulks are found the richest part of the fields. Few things indicate more clearly the general skill and conduct of the farmer than the baulks of his field. The skilful plowman is at once distinguished by his baulks, or rather by the absence of them, except where prevention is impossible. In

such cases every precaution is taken to keep them from weeds, and rubbish of all kinds.

Bean.—The plants that come under this designation are of two species, *Phaseolus* & *Vicia*. To the first belong the varieties of pole and bush beans usually cultivated in gardens; while the last, *Vicia faba*, is the bean known as the Windsor or horse bean, cultivated extensively in England as a field bean, and considered as of great value as food for animals of all kinds. In Europe, the bean is used, mixed either with peas or oats or alone, ground into meal, for feeding horses, fattening pork, or even as food for men. It is considered one of the most nutritive kinds of food; but in this country is little used, corn meal being considered a preferable substitute to bean meal, either for man or beast. The prices which are obtained for the common white bean, would seem to render it a proper article of culture on light soil, where it succeeds better than on those of a heavier kind.

Beer.—A liquor produced by brewing together malt, hops and water; and when properly made is a nourishing and wholesome drink. Beer is, however, like most of the other liquors of commerce and trade, adulterated to a frightful extent by the introduction of ingredients of a cheaper nature than malt or hops, if not absolutely noxious or poisonous in their effects on the system. The quantity of beer consumed by English laborers is astonishing; especially during harvest, when it is provided by the employer. The greater part of the barley grown in this country as well as in England is made into beer; though the establishments for the manufacture here are on a small scale, compared with the magnificent and expensive ones of that country. If the good old home brewed beer, from malt and hops, could be substituted for strong beer or whiskey among the classes that consume the most of these drinks, we think the health and morals of the country would receive a decided improvement.

From the Southern Cabinet.

From an account of an Agricultural excursion into St. John's, Berkley district, S. C.

SWEET POTATOES

Are here, as in all the lower part of the State, grown in considerable quantities; every planter endeavoring to raise as many as will serve the plantation from the middle of August to March, when they are no longer deemed wholesome or nutritious enough for laborers. It is a matter of regret, that more attention is not paid throughout the State to this crop, which is destined, at some future day, to be of the greatest value to us, not only as food for our negroes, but also for our horses, cattle and hogs. This root far surpasses in nutritious qualities, the famished turnip, which is considered so immensely beneficial to England, and which has almost regenerated her agriculture. Nor will it yield the palm to the mangel wurtele or the sugar beet, which the feeders of stock are at present extolling so highly, the latter almost extravagantly. These may, in the Northern and Western States, be the best roots which can be grown for stock, but in the lower parts of this State at least, (and in all probability all farther South) none of the varieties of the beet can be advantageously grown, as they invariably rot, if sown at the usual time, and if sown in summer, it is a very difficult matter to get a stand, owing to the depredations of the cut worm, heavy rains and hot suns, and if these be got over, the product is found to be comparatively small.

But we need not seek abroad for means of supporting our stock. The potatoe possesses all the qualities requisite, in an eminent degree, and if we will bestow on it but one half of the attention required to produce even a tolerable crop of beets, we will be repaid by a much larger and more valuable one of potatoes; but as long as it is planted on poor ground, without manure, and receives but one or two workings, as is the case in many parts of this State, we have no reason to expect any other than a scanty return. Manure and prepare the ground well, give the crop as many workings as are necessary to destroy the grass and keep the soil open, and the increased product will astonish any one who has not made trial of this course. We intend not to discuss the merits of this crop here, we may perhaps refer to it again, though we would be much better pleased, to see the subject taken up by some of our readers.

The ground selected for Potatoes, usually lies contiguous to the negro's quarters, and its nearness is more regarded than its particular adaptation to this crop, for as the allowances given out during summer are daily, (owing

to the liability of this root to rot, and the product being increased by their remaining in the ground,) the hands are not compelled to go far for their food, when their work is finished. So great a weight has this had with some, that they have preferred planting particular spots, which yielded but comparatively small returns, to cultivating them on more distant fields, where the product would be greater. It was hoped that by manuring liberally, a change of fields would be rendered unnecessary; but experience has proved that this crop at least, cannot be cultivated in the same fields continuously, for any length of time, no matter what quantity of manure may be applied. Perhaps when our scientific acquirements shall be greater, we may be able to discover what particular substance has been exhausted, restore it to the soil, and neutralise the excrementitious matter, which, according to Macarirre, is deposited and proves injurious to plants of the same species. At present, we must rest satisfied with the fact, and act accordingly. Two instances of this exhaustion were mentioned to us, and we understood that others had occurred. In one instance, roots were planted in a field for thirteen years, when it was entirely exhausted, although the last year it was manured at the rate of from seven to eight hundred bushels of compost manure per acre. In the other instance, slips (vines taken from the roots) were cultivated in conjunction with oats, for ten years, when this field also failed to yield a crop. The plan of treatment was the same as that we shall presently detail when giving the culture of this crop.

All of the varieties of the potatoe are cultivated in this parish, but the Yams are the favorites in Middle St. John's, while the Leather Coats have the preference in the upper part of the parish. The Red potatoes, (red skins with white flesh) are cultivated in small quantities, being considered excellent in bowel complaints, especially among children. The adaptation of the different varieties to different soils, is but little attended to, by any of our planters. We cannot but think they pay less attention to this than it deserves, for every planter must have observed, that all do not grow equally well on his plantation, that there is sometimes a difference even in fields not far distant from each other, and that his neighbor succeeds in raising those best in which he fails. This may be illustrated, in some measure, by experiments made in this parish, a few years since. On a piece of ground, manured and cultivated alike, Mr. Isaac Porcher obtained from a row of 150 feet long, of Brimstone potatoes, (red skins with yellow flesh) four and a half bushels, whilst from an adjoining row, planted with Yams, he obtained but two and a half bushels.

Dr. Ravenel planted several rows, dropping the Yam and Spanish Pumpkin alternately on the same row. One row of one hundred and fifty feet in length, produced two and three quarters of a bushel of Yams, and but two bushels of Spanish Pumpkin. Another row yielded two and one-eighth of a bushel of Yams, and only one and three-fourths of Spanish Pumpkin. It will be observed that the Yam, in Mr. Porcher's experiment, produced but 2½ bushels to the row of 150 feet, whilst on Dr. Ravenel's plantation, from half that space, he produced 2½ and 2 1-8 bushels, equal to 5½ and 4½ bushels per row, making a difference in favor of the latter, of 225 and 131 bushels per acre. In another instance, Dr. Ravenel obtained at the rate of seven bushels per row, or 525 bushels per acre, and this from a considerable space of ground.

On the seaboard, roots are planted on in quantities sufficient to furnish vines for planting, and for allowances until November, the "slips," (those produced from the vines) being the principal crop, on account of their keeping better through the winter, and producing nearly, if not quite as abundantly as the others. In St. John's, on the contrary, the root crop is the principal one, and as much ground is planted with it, as is supposed necessary to furnish the plantation from the middle of August until 1st January, from which time the slips are made use of, and these generally last until March, and sometimes April, though they are not given to the negroes after they become watery.

In preparing the ground, the manure is first spread, and then listed on. Compost and cotton seed, are those most used. Some few still follow the old plan of "cowpening," but the first mode is now generally adopted. The compost manure is applied in quantities of from 8 to 10 ox cart loads. The cotton seed at the rate of from ½ to 1 bushels per row. The beds are what may be termed

small for potatoes, being but about 30 to 36 inches base, and from 12 to 16 inches high, and brought nearly to a sharp ridge. By most planters, the beds are made at one operation. Major Porcher's plan is somewhat different,—a list is first made, and on it a very small bed, which is gone over and slightly increased in size. This is now gone over again, and the bed made of the full size intended. By pursuing this mode, the grass seeds are more effectually buried, and the crop does not require, and actually receives, but one working. The beds are usually four feet apart, which is considered preferable to five feet, the distance allowed in some neighborhoods. The potatoes are planted throughout the month of March, and even in the early part of April, according to the season, and state of forwardness of the other crops.

By a large number, the potatoes are planted whole, as it is thought that vines may be obtained from them earlier. Others cut them, as there is a considerable saving of seed by so doing. No difference in the product of the cut and uncut has been observed. We rather think, however, that when an accurate experiment shall be made, a difference will be found. If cut, the sets placed about 6 inches apart on the bed—if uncut, about 12 inches. Should the potatoe come up irregularly, Dr. Ravenel prefers supplying the vacancy with sprouts taken from the sets which have sent up a number.

By some only one working is given, and the grass afterwards picked out. Others give two. In each, the bed is hoed down, and immediately hauled up. Some however, do not haul up for several days, so that the grass may be effectually killed. Sometimes the plough is used to break up the alley, and which furnishes earth to enlarge the bed.

As soon as they will yield a bushel to the row, (which commonly is about the middle of August) they are dug for allowances for negroes, which, at this time, is given only in small quantities, for the reasons already stated. They are never harvested, but left in the field until they are consumed, or destroyed by frost. The great difficulty of preserving them, and the almost certainty of losing a large portion, is the cause of their not being dug and put away, as are the slips. We have, however, seen them on other plantations, kept until January, (how much later we know not) in potatoe cellars, in which a fire was regularly kindled every day. This served to dry the moisture which, in the form of steam, emanated from them, and to which, principally is ascribed the injury they sustain. They keep very well when left in the beds in which they grow, but care must be taken to go over and cover the tops of the beds with a little earth, or those near the surface will get frostbitten, and of course rot. From 100 to 150 bushels is the usual average crop from unmanured land per acre,—from 3 to 500 from manured.

The ground intended for slips, is commonly sown down with oats, which are highly manured with either compost or cotton seed—the latter in the quantities of from 12 to 16 quarts to the row of 150 feet. When compost is used, Dr. Ravenel trenches the ground deep, sows the oats, and fills the trench with the manure and a little earth, burying them about 9 inches deep, through which they shoot and grow finely, and suffer less from drought than when sown above the manure. This deep planting is not, however, generally followed. From oats cultivated in this manner, he obtains an average of 30 bushels per acre. When the oats are harvested, the ground is listed and bedded, as for roots, (but no manure is applied,) and as soon as the vines have grown long enough, and there is rain, the crop of slips are planted, using three vines, placed along the bed and banked at short intervals. It is usual to hoe them twice, when the vines will have covered the beds, and render all further working unnecessary. Early in November, if the weather be very cool and frosts threaten, they are dug and put away, either in cellars, made with pine puncheons, (such as are common all over the country) or in hills, covered with corn stalks, pine straw and earth. The latter at first only in small quantities, which is increased gradually as cold weather sets in.

MAPLE SUGAR.—It has been glorious times for the few past days among the sugar orchards. The trees have been pouring out their saccharine juices in copious effusions, and the lads and lasses have been skipping about among the trees, gathering it into tubs and kettles for boiling; very soon it will be seen rolling, and tumbling, and wolloping itself in awful sweetness, and we hope to be there lopping lasses, and eating hot sugar. Good clean maple sugar bears good price in Boston market.—Vt. Mercury.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCO PLANTERS.

At a Convention of Tobacco Planters of Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties, held in pursuance of public notice, at Upper Marlboro', on Thursday, April 9th, 1840, Dr. BENE. I. SEMMES, of Prince George's, was unanimously appointed President, Wm. B. Stone, Esq., of Charles, and Augustus B. Sollars, Esq., of Calvert, Vice Presidents, Col. John Mercer, of Anne Arundel, and B. C. Scott, of Prince George's, Secretaries.

After a pertinent address from the chair; on motion of Thomas F. Bowie, Esq., a committee of ten, viz:

Prince George's county—Thos. F. Bowie, Baruch Mullikin;

Anne Arundel county—Richard Estep, John Mercer; Charles county—Walter Mitchell, John D. Bowling;

Calvert county—Joseph K. Robert, John H. Somervell;

St. Mary's county—James J. Blackstone, John M. S. Causin;

Was appointed to confer together and report suitable resolutions, to be submitted to the Convention for consideration.

On motion of Walter W. W. Bowie, Esq., the Convention took a recess of 30 minutes.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, Thomas F. Bowie, Esq., the chairman of the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, a General Convention of Tobacco Planters from all the tobacco growing States of the Union, has been called to convene in the city of Washington, some time in the month of May next, the avowed object of which Convention is to discuss and deliberate on the best mode of securing the co-operation of the Federal government, in some effort to relieve the Tobacco trade of the United States with Foreign Nations, from the onerous restrictions which are now imposed on it; and whereas it is well known that the annual exports of Tobacco from the United States amount in value to more than the exports of any other agricultural product except that of Cotton, and therefore fairly deserves at the hands of the General Government every measure of care which can constitutionally be exercised by Congress; and whereas, it is believed that the present depressed state of the tobacco trade, and the consequent decline in the prices of that article of agricultural product, are in a great measure to be attributed to the high and excessive duties which are imposed in it by foreign nations, the operation of which said high and excessive duties have, in many instances, resulted on a total prohibition of the introduction of Tobacco into Foreign ports; and whereas, the Government of the United States have silently acquiesced in this policy of Foreign nations against the introduction of American Tobacco, without any effort having been made until recently to counteract its operations or to mitigate its rigor, but have actually been extending to those Foreign nations all the advantages to be derived from a free and unrestricted trade in articles of a like character, the growth and production of those nations; and whereas, the longer continuance of such National Policy will fasten on the Tobacco Planters of the United States, a system of oppression and hardship which they have already borne too long and patiently, and which they are unwilling to endure any longer—Therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with joy the convening of the said National Convention, and cordially approve of the objects for which it has been called.

2. Resolved, That the Planters of Tobacco of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, and other Counties of the State of Maryland, where tobacco is grown, be and they are hereby earnestly requested to appoint delegates (where not already appointed) to attend said Convention, and that said Delegates be requested to use their utmost endeavors to obtain the co-operation of the General Government in all proper and constitutional measures to carry into operation the deliberations of said Convention; and that said Delegates have power to fill all vacancies.

3. Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be requested to urge on that body an early revision of the Tariff, not incompatible with former treaties or the compromise Act, for the purpose of levying retaliatory duties on the products of those countries where excessive duties are now levied on our great staple, tobacco.

Thomas Duckett, Esq., submitted the following resolution, which was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Delegates from this meeting to the National Convention of Tobacco Planters, be directed to bring to the consideration of the Convention the propriety of urging on Congress, an early revision of the Tariff, not incompatible with former treaties or the Compromise Act, for the purpose of levying retaliatory duties on the products of those countries where excessive duties are now levied on our great staple, tobacco.

On motion of Robert Bowie, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint twenty Delegates from each Election District of Prince George's County to the General Convention; and that he and the resident Secretary be also added to the Delegation from said county;—And further, that the Chair appoint such number of Delegates from any County composing this Convention, as may not have heretofore appointed Delegates to said National Convention, as may be presented by the gentlemen of said Counties now present.

Whereupon the following names were announced, viz:

From Prince George's County.

1st District.—Alexander Keech, Robt. Bowie, Walter W. W. Bowie, G. W. Duvall, Rezin Snowden, Saml. Hamilton, Sam. Snowden, Isaac Scaggs, John Parker, Jos. I. Jones, Judson W. McKnew, John Eversfield, Robt. O. Edmonson, Wesley Hyatt, Truman Belt, Benj. Welch, Geo. W. Duvall, J. H. Becket, Jr., John Higgins, and John W. Brown.

2nd District.—Otho B. Beall, Wm. Hilleary, John B. Magruder, Dr. Benj. Day, Zachariah Berry Jr., Joseph H. Wilson, Josiah Suit, Francis L. Darnall, Philip Hill, Chas. B. Calvert, Geo. A. Digges, John S. Dodson, Nathl. McGregor, Wm. F. Deakins, Alfred Wells, Walter S. Hilleary, Do Witt Kent, Thos. E. Berry, Dr. Hanson Penn, and Richard M. Waring.

3rd District.—John B. Brooke, Thomas F. Bowie, Chs. Hill, Rd W. West, Notley Young, Wm. D. Claggett, Wm. D. Bowie, Wm. T. Wootton, Grafton Tyler, Baruch Mullikin, Saml. L. Brooke, Thos. Claggett, David Crawford, Saml. Sprigg, Thos. Duckett, Jas. Mullikin, Wm. Wells, (of Geo.) Geo. W. Hilleary, Zadok Samcer, and Phil. Chew.

4th District.—Robert Ghiselin, Robert W. Bowie, W. B. C. Worthington, Arthur P. West, John H. Skinner, John H. Waring, Stanislaus Blandford, John A. Turton, Thos. N. Baden, Wm. N. Dorsett, Rd. D. Burroughs, Brooke Beall, Wm. B. Chew, John L. Turner, Jos. A. Turner, Thos. T. Somervell, Thomas Wood, Leonard H. Early, Wm. R. Barker, and Geo. W. Marriott.

5th Wm. Townshend, Walter A. Edelin, H. D. Hatton, Wm. H. Lyles, Rd. L. Jenkins, Thos. R. Guynn, Wm. H. Guynn, J. H. Marbury, Geo. Kirby, Wm. L. Marbury, Dr. H. Edelen, Dr. Wm. G. Hardy, N. L. Adams, Gen. S. Coe, F. H. Clements, Dr. Wm. Marshall, Thos. I. Marshall, Jos. B. Hill, and Samuel Fowler.

6th District.—Thos. Berry, George Semmes, Henry Tolson, Ebanworth Bayne, Henry A. Callis, Cesar A. Gantt, Dr. Geo. Tolson, Notley Maddox, Dr. Alex. Tolson, Francis Edelen, Marion D. Soper, Wm. P. Pumphrey, Robt. Marshall, Dr. Bayne, Geo. Brown, David Middleton, Chas. S. Middleton, John Brown, and William Tolson.

Anne Arundel County.

John Mercer, Thos. I. Hall, John S. Sellman, Dr. Martin Fenwick, John Thomas, Richard Estep, Jos. G. Harrison, Ed. Hall, Robert W. Kent, Alfred Sellman, Wm. O'Hara, Thomas Welch, Thos. Hodges, Leonard Iglehart, John T. Hodges, Stephen Beard, Nicholas Worthington, of Brice, Thos. H. Dorsey, Chas. Waters, Thos. Snowden, Jr., Jas. Kent, Dr. Jas. S. Owens, Alex. Murray, John C. Weems, Thomas J. Dorsett, John Iglehart, Wm. Bragden, Dr. G. Warfield, Thos. Hood, Chs. D. Warfield, Chs. Hodges, S. H. Hamilton, Benj. Tongue, Geo. Gale, W. F. Stewart, Gen. G. H. Stewart, Wm. McPherson, Jos. Bucey, Sprigg Harwood, J. H. Harwood, J. H. Watkins, Capt. Isaac Mayo, T. B. Skinner, Cephas Simmons, William H. Compton, John F. Wilson, Phil. Pindell, W. G. Vackall, James Owens, Wm. C. Lyles, Rinaldo Pandall, Francis Bird, Geo. McConey, Alex. Franklin, Gustavus Weems, Robt. Garner, Henry Wayman, Phil. Warfield, Thomas Cooke, Wesley Smith, John O. Darnell, Sam. Brown, Jr., R. G. Stockett, James Shipley, John Warfield, of John, Dr. Chas. G. Worthington, Henry Willing, Basil Owing, Lancelot Warfield, Wm. Jenkins, George Wells, Col. Henry Maynadier, Com. Ballard, Wm. Wood, and William H. Hall, Jr.

Thomas F. Bowie, Esq., submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That it is a natural and necessary law of trade that whenever there is a demand for an article, capital will always find its way to the place where supplies may be had; and any inversion of the rule by which the producer is made to go in search of the capitalist or consumer must operate to the prejudice of the producer, as it necessarily makes him, more or less dependant on the caprice, and subject to the will of the consumer—Therefore,

Resolved, That the establishment of a Market or Markets, for the sale of Tobacco in the country where Tobacco is grown, is of great importance to the Tobacco Growers; and such establishment may easily and readily be effected by the erection of State Tobacco Warehouses in the several counties of the State where Tobacco is made; and it is earnestly recommended that a memorial be prepared and sent to the next Legislature of Maryland asking the passage of a law authorising the building and

erection of said warehouses in the counties aforesaid for the inspection and sale of Tobacco.

Resolved, That the practice which now prevails in the city of Baltimore on the part of some commission merchants, of becoming at the same time agents to sell for the planters and agents to buy for the shippers or purchasers, ought in the opinion of this meeting, to be discontinued, as such inconsistent pursuits this meeting regard as wholly at war with the best interests of the planters and calculated to create and continue a low and depressed state of the trade.

Resolved, That all forced sales of Tobacco are prejudicial to the planting community, and as the common practice which now prevails, among the planters of drawing drafts upon consignments of Tobacco as soon as made at short dates, has a necessary tendency to force the sale of the Tobacco so drawn on, into the market, and thus to impair the healthy action of trade; it is hereby earnestly recommended that said practice be hereafter discontinued.

On motion of Robert Bowie, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That rival markets like all other competition tend to elicit a fair and full price—Therefore,

Resolved, That for the present it be strongly recommended to the Tobacco Planters to endeavor to create a market in Philadelphia or New York, by establishing correspondents and agents and from time to time, making Shipments to those cities.

Resolved, That the chair appoint an agent for each county represented in this convention, to obtain subscribers for the consignment of Tobacco to some commercial house or agent in the city of N. York for sale. And that such agents be required to report progress to a Committee of three to be located in each county and to be appointed by the chair.

Resolved, That said agent receive from each subscriber 25 cents per Hogshead, for each hogshead so subscribed, as a compensation for his services.

In pursuance of the above the chair appointed the following committees.

For Prince George's county—Thomas F. Bowie, Phil. Chew, H. C. Scott.

Anne Arundel county.—Richard Estep, John S. Sellman, Leonard Iglehart.

Charles County.—Edward J. Hamilton, Francis C. Green, J. B. Wills.

Calvert county.—Levin W. Ballard, John Beckett, James A. D. Dalrymple.

And agents for said counties:

Prince George's.—Henry L. Carlton.

Anne Arundel.—John S. Selby.

Calvert.—James B. Dixon.

The Convention was forcibly and eloquently addressed by Thos. F. Bowie, Walter Mitchell, J. M. S. Causin, Wm. B. Stone, Walter W. W. Bowie, Alexander Keech, Robert Ghiselin, and Robert Bowie, Esquires.

When the latter gentleman moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the Marlboro' Gazette, American Farmer, and all the papers in Maryland and District of Columbia, friendly to the object.

B. I. SEMMES, President.

Wm. B. Stone, } Vice Presidents.

A. R. SOLLARS, }

John Mercer, } Secretaries.

H. C. Scott, }

At a meeting of the Citizens of the County for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for said County, on motion of Walter W. W. Bowie, Esq. Doctor BENEDICT I. SEMMES, was appointed Chairman, and H. C. Scott Secretary.

Robert Bowie, Esq., submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of two from each election district to prepare a constitution for said society, to be submitted to a general meeting to be held at Upper Marlboro' on the 1st Wednesday of November next. Whereupon the Chair appointed the following:

1st District.—Walt. W. W. Bowie, Alex. Keech, Esqs.

2d.—Dr. Benjamin Day, Charles B. Calvert, Esq.

3rd.—Thos. Duckett, R. W. West, Esq's.

4th.—Dr. Turner Wootton, Robert Ghiselin, Esq.

5th.—Richard L. Jenkins, Thomas B. Guynn, Esq's.

6th—Thomas Herry, Henry Tolson, Esq's.
On motion of W. W. W. Bowie,
Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the
Chairman and Secretary and published in the Marlboro'
Gazette.
B. I. SEMMES, Ch'n.
H. C. SCOTT, Sec'y.

From the American Swine Breeder.
DISEASES OF SWINE.

(Continued.)

Disease of the Loins.—This disorder is one of rather frequent occurrence in the Western States, and is generally termed the kidney worm. It is easily recognised by the extreme weakness, and rapid emaciation of the animal, and an inability to walk on all fours, compelling the hog to crawl forward, dragging his hinder parts slowly after him. It is now generally thought to arise from a collection of worms in the intestines. It is hardly necessary to remark that hogs can never fatten during the existence of this disease, and in general, if not checked at once, death is the inevitable result.

Some cases are reported where this disease has been cured by the administration of large doses of arsenic; but this powerful mineral was resorted to as a last chance, and besides generally mingled with other remedies, so that its peculiar effect cannot be stated with precision. Its use, however, cannot be recommended.

Probably the best remedy, is to drench the hog with tolerable strong portions of ley from wood ashes, mixed with tar. If this is not successful, from twenty to thirty grains of calomel may be resorted to, and should be given mixed with half a pound of meal dough.

Among other diseases, hogs are subject to dry cough, and rapid wasting of the flesh, and fever, or rising of the lights. For the removal of the former, a dry, warm sty should be provided, and a regular supply of food calculated to keep the animals cool, and allay the irritation of the lungs. For the second, the cause of which is over-feeding, small doses of sulphur and oil may be given.

The opposite conditions of diarrhea and constipation are met with frequently in large herds of swine. The former arises in general from a meagre and laxative diet, and is cured by a change to more substantial food, with the occasional admixture of tonic drinks; with the English, farmer's beer, and liquids of that nature are given, in connexion with generous diet, for the removal of a lax state of the bowels. In constipation, an opposite course should be pursued, and the various roots or mucilaginous seeds may be given with advantage.

Where hogs are suffered to run at large, they are some times poisoned by deleterious articles of food: in this condition, they exhibit sudden transitions from extreme languor and stupidity to convulsions. Their eyes are blood shot; their extremities cold, and their usual grunt exchanged for one deeper and more frequently repeated. In cases of this nature, the animal should be forced to swallow as many pints of milk as possible; and two or three hours afterwards still more, mixed with a decoction of mucilaginous substances: such as flax seed, olive oil, &c. They should also be bled immediately, and several times, if the symptoms continue.

A French writer,* while considering the diseases of swine, holds the following language in regard to the murrain or leprosy. "Want of water, corrupted air, insufficient nourishment, in short, the negligence of the owner, is the great cause of this malady which so speedily and entirely deteriorates the flesh of the hog;—at first rendering it flabby, difficult to preserve, and ill adapted to salting, and eventually discolored and impure to such an extent that it cannot be eaten without disgust.

"This disease is a cachexy, to which a verminous disposition is superadded. During its continuance, the animal is stupid, his ears and tail hang down, his eye has a troubled anxious appearance, his snout is worn, the beating of his heart lessened, and his bristles constantly erected. To those symptoms, which indeed attend nearly all the maladies of swine, are added great insensibility, thickening of the skin, constant weakness, so that the animal can remain standing but a few moments, and above all, the presence of numerous small whitish tumors, on the sides and lower portions of the tongue, near the throat.

"It is the last symptom which occasions such frequent examination of the tongues of hogs in our markets, by the knowing ones, (*langueyeurs*), and which investigations

generally detect the disease. In the language of these persons, hogs thus effected, are termed "*grained*" from the resemblance between grain and these small tumors with which the flesh is strewed. If his animal, when thus disordered, can be sold at even low prices the owner should be contented, for the disease is generally one that makes a fearful progress.

"When the sides and base of the tongue are covered with a multitude of these tumors, it denotes great internal derangement, and in its last stages the disease produces successively, paralysis of the trunk, a bloody taint of the skin, falling of the bristles, putrid evacuations, and nauseous exhalations from the body; the cellular tissue is raised in different places, the abdomen is covered with tumors, the extremities become swollen, and death terminates the sufferings of the poor animal.

"The remedies for leprosy are few, and therefore great care should be taken to prevent it. We cannot too strongly enforce the doctrine that *cleanliness* is the great resort. Strict attention should be paid to the condition of the animal, and the litter should be frequently changed. Roots should form part of the food, and no rapid changes be made from a high to a low diet, or the contrary. Their stomachs should be strengthened with sustenance, administered at proper seasons. Treat them thus, and this disease need be no longer feared. The hog will be sound and healthy, with firm flesh; and, what should not be disregarded, will live contented. The unnecessary suffering of domestic animals is a reproach to their master, and should occasion his remorse.

"It is not yet settled whether the leprosy of swine is hereditary; it is only known that in young hogs there exists a disposition to this disease. It is therefore recommended to examine in all cases boars and sows, intended to be kept for the reproduction of their species, and thus discover whether any of the symptoms of this disease are present. Besides the indications of the tongue, attention should be paid to the state of the skin, its softness, and other marks of perfect health."

THE SILK CULTURE.

From the New York Express.

SILK CULTURE.

We have now become entirely satisfied that the production of silk must advance and become a great interest of the country. In this matter we have ceased to trust to hearsay or mere report; but we have come to the knowledge of various experiments made in different places, and made with perfect fairness and the greatest care and exactness, which demonstrates that even with the high prices of labour current among us, raw silk can be produced at an expense not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents a pound. The silk likewise produced in New England is in point of strength, weight, and lustre, not inferior to any grown in the country. We know very well that many persons pronounce it very much superior to that grown in warmer climates: but this may be so or may be otherwise. This opinion may result mainly from the habitual self-conceit, which we must confess is a somewhat strongly marked feature in the organization of a Yankee. It is enough for us, however, to say, that the silk produced among us is as good as any that is to be found anywhere; and this circumstance is in itself a great encouragement to the cultivation.

We have given the last three weeks almost exclusively to the investigation of this particular subject, and at the fountain head. The inhabitants of Manchester in Connecticut, have been in the practice of producing silk for nearly seventy years. They have found it a source of considerable profit even on the limited scale upon which it has been pursued among them. The work has been principally performed by females, and it has not unfrequently happened when a mulberry plantation has been taken, as it is termed, to the halves, the young woman taking it gets thirty to fifty dollars and her board for her six or eight weeks labour. In this case the owner of the land furnishes eggs, trees, and room to work in, beside boarding the woman while the operation is going on. The woman tends the worms, picks the leaves and reels the silk; the produce is then divided equally.

The tree hitherto used in Mansfield has been the white mulberry. In 1835, two-thirds of all the trees in the town were killed by the severity of the cold. They have not as yet been replaced; but they soon will be, either by some of the same kind, or by the imported and improved varieties. In other places experiments have

been made with the foreign kinds—the Multicaulis, the Canton, and the Alpine, and these experiments have been perfectly successful; the foliage has proved abundant; the silk made from them of fine quality; and the worms have proved healthy under this food. This is a great result; and it is in the power of any one so disposed, to ascertain the practicability and the profits of the silk culture. The question is soon settled; and the determination of it requires a small expense of money or time.

The prosecution of the silk culture will have some prejudices to encounter from persons who are habitually distrustful of every new project, and the extravagant calculations and most exaggerated estimates of profits to be expected from it, which are constantly made and put forth by the ignorant or designing, must operate much to its hindrance and disadvantage. The public mind will presently be disabused in all these matters; and results, resting upon the most careful and decisive experiments, and such an accumulation of facts as leave no room for doubt, will set every thing right. The culture of silk will go on and prove a source of profit to industry and good management sufficient to satisfy every reasonable desire, and to compensate most amply the labour bestowed upon it. We forbear further statements on the subject at this time, as we shall make it matter of full examination and discussion in our next report to the government. c. a.

AMERICAN RIBBANDS.—We examined yesterday a box of figured satin ribbands, manufactured in Economy, Mr. Rapp's settlement in the western part of Pennsylvania, by Miss Gertrude Rapp. They were of various widths and colors, very handsomely figured, possessing all the beauty of an imported ribband, with a texture of twice the ordinary strength of such fabrics. These ribbands are at the store of Mr. Charles McKarher, No. 27 north Second street, and they deserve the attention of those who are interested in the production and use of such beautiful articles. We may add that there will shortly be sent to this market, from Economy, elegant satin for dresses.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Extract from "*Lectures on Popular Education*," by Geo. Combe, a work recently published in Boston.

"I regard the great secular business of female life, to be the nurture and rearing of children; the due management of domestic affairs; and the cultivation of those graces, virtues and affections, which shed beams of happiness on all the members of the family circle. These occupations are equally important to women, as professions are to men; and, under a proper system of education, woman ought to be taught every species of knowledge, and instructed in every accomplishment, which may directly contribute to the proper discharge of their duties. At the earliest dawn of intellect and feeling, the little girl manifests the tendency of her nature towards maternity. The doll is then the most absorbing object of interest that can be offered to her attention. In maturer years, the mimic infant is laid aside, but the feelings which found delightful expression in the caresses bestowed on it, are not extinct. The nature of the woman, is the same as that of the girl; the conventional fashions of society may induce her to draw a veil over her affections; but they glow internally, and it will still be among her strongest desires to give them scope in an honorable and useful field. If this be woman's nature, her education ought to bear direct reference to the cultivation and direction of it; in short, next to religious, the maternal and domestic duties should be regarded as the leading objects of her existence, and her training should proceed in harmony with this great end. High physical, moral and intellectual qualities, are necessary for the due fulfilment of these purposes; and no occupations allotted to man afford a wider field for the exercise of the best elements of mind, than those here assigned to women.

The physical quality of highest importance in a woman, viewed as a mother, is health. The human body is composed of a variety of organs, each having a particular function to perform; and health is the result of the favorable action of the whole in harmonious combination. Every organ is disposed, other circumstances being equal, to act with a degree of energy in proportion to its size; and as disease is the consequence either of under-action, or of over-action, their proportions to each other in size, are points of fundamental importance in regard to health.

*Vide Encyclopedie des Sciences et Arts.—Manuel du Charentier, p. 90-91.

By the appointments of a wise Providence, a female figure of the finest proportions for symmetry and beauty, is, *ceteris paribus*, the most favorably constituted for healthy action. If the carriage of the body be erect, and the motion easy and graceful, these are indications that the bones are solid, and the muscles energetic; that the blood is well nourished, and well oxygenized, and that it circulates freely. If the countenance beam with intelligence and goodness, this is an indication that the moral and intellectual regions of the brain predominate, and the individual in birth and constitution, is one of Nature's nobility. Such a woman, if her intellect were instructed in the laws of physiology, so that she might maintain her high qualities, unimpaired, through life, would, as a mother, be a treasure of the highest value.

For many years, the lives of children depend almost exclusively on the care of the mother. Young women, therefore, ought to be taught, not only how to regulate their own habits, so that they may preserve their health and vigor, but also how to treat children, both as physical and mental beings. This information would be attended with great advantages, whether they subsequently discharged maternal duties, or not. The very study of the structure, functions, and proper treatment of human beings, with the view of exercising the kindly affections towards them, would be delightful in itself; and the young students, if they did not become mothers, would at least, be sisters, aunts or friends, and could never want opportunities for the practice of their knowledge. Information of this description, is not neglected by women with impunity. It appears by the London bills of mortality, that between a fourth and a fifth of all the children baptized, die within the first two years. There is no example among the more perfect of the lower animals, of such a vast mortality of their young, where external violence is withheld; so that woman, with reason, and morality, and religion as her gifts, makes a poor figure in her maternal character, contrasted with the inferior creatures acting under the guidance of instinct alone. Much of this mortality arises from imperfect health in the parents, so that the children are born with feeble constitutions; but much is also directly owing to injudicious treatment after birth."

LATEST NEWS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship George Washington, from Liverpool, and the Charles Carroll, from Havre, arrived at N. York, bring dates from both places to the 25th March inclusive. The intelligence does not appear to possess much interest.

Havre Markets, March 23.—Cottons.—We have had generally a languid market for this article since our last report of the 15 inst. with daily drooping prices for U. States short staple productions, which are 1a2 centimes per 4 kil. lower than they were a week ago.

The sales comprise 6095 bales, consisting of 2902 bales N. Orleans, at f. 62 to f. 98—378 bales Mobile, at f. 68 to f. 85—1776 bales Upland, at f. 65 to f. 83; the whole duty paid.

On the other hand, notwithstanding the head wind which has prevailed during the greater part of the time, a quantity of the vessels expected, which were on the soundings have succeeded in reaching our port, and have brought us 17,325 B. supplies, viz: 16,700 B. United States, and 625 B. Brazils.

Cotton, at Liverpool, was not very active the week preceding the 24th ult. and prices had receded about 1-8 per lb. and the receipts had been large. Flour and wheat were dull both at London and Liverpool; the previous rates of the former were scarcely sustained, while the latter had receded.

Liverpool Corn Market, March 24.—The transactions in wheat since Tuesday have been of a very limited nature; confined, in fact, to the purchases of needy buyers who, on Friday, were enabled to supply themselves at 2d to 3d per bushel below our previous quotations; and, at this decline were not induced to extend their dealings beyond what might be required by their immediate wants. American free Flour has gone off slowly at 43s 5d per barrel for the best brands. There are sellers at 30s in bond, but no purchases have transpired.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Except in Breadstuffs and a few other items, there is but little activity in the market.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef cattle offered in market during the week, has exceeded the demand, and prices continue about the same as last week. Of 200 head offered on Monday only 5 part were sold at \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. according to quality.

Cotton.—We note sales of 100 bales Florida at 9 cents, and of 25 bales very good Georgia Upland at 9 1/2 cents.

Flour.—The stock of Flour in this market has got to be small. Of City Mills and Susquehanna there is none, and of Howard street Flour, although the precise amount is not

known, the stock is much reduced. There are various parcels in store, belonging to millers and others in the country, but it is believed that to reckon the whole quantity of Howard street flour in this city, both stored and in dealers hands for sale, at 30,000 bbls. would be to make a liberal estimate. Assuming then, this amount as the whole stock now in the city, for sale or to be sold, it will appear that an unusually large business has been done in this staple of our market since the beginning of the present year. The inspections for the quarter ending on the 1st instant show the very large aggregate, in round numbers, of 258,000 barrels. The inspections from the 1st to the 16th instant were about 29,000 bbls. making an aggregate inspection from the 1st January to the 16th April, 1840, of about 287,000 bbls. The consumption of the city and parts adjacent is estimated by well informed persons at about 2000 barrels per week, which for the 28 weeks ending on the 16th, would make 56,000 bbls. If to this last amount we add the assumed stock on hand, 30,000 bbls. it will make 86,000 bbls. Deducting these 86,000 bbls. from the whole amount inspected, we arrive at the result that about 200,000 bbls. have been sold here since the 1st of the year. Of this large amount, a portion has gone to England, another to South America and the West Indies, and the remaining and largest part has been shipped coastwise.

The opening of the Tide Water Canal, which is now confidently looked for in a few days, will give to the Baltimore market a new and permanent channel for the supply of breadstuffs, as well as other articles.

Sugars.—At auction on Thursday, 124 hhds. Attakapas Sugar were sold at \$5.65 a \$5.90. By private contract, sales of New Orleans prime quality at \$6.25 a \$6.50.

Tobacco.—The receipts this week are large.—The demand has been uniformly quite brisk, and the sales comprise upwards of 400 hhds. at prices fully supporting former quotations, and in some instances, where particularly desirable lots presented themselves, bringing a shade higher. We continue our quotations of last week, viz.—\$3.25 a \$3.50 and \$4 for common; \$5.50 a \$6.50 for fair to good descriptions; and \$7 a \$7.60 for fine. We are not advised of any transaction in Ohio. The inspections of the week comprise 912 hhds. Maryland, 17 hhds. Ohio, 23 hhds. Kentucky, and 10 hhds. Virginia—total 962 hhds.—*American of Saturday.*

Holders of Howard street Flour are asking \$5.06 1/2 and 5-12 1/2 to-day from stores, but purchasers manifest no disposition to pay over \$5. Several small sales have come to our knowledge, amounting to about 400 barrels at \$5, and we have heard of no transactions above that rate. The receipt price continues at \$4.87 1/2. There is no stock of City Mills Flour. It is nominally quoted at \$5.12 1/2. Susquehanna Flour is held at \$5.12 1/2, at which rate one or two small lots were sold to-day.

Grain.—There is little or no wheat offered at present. It is thought the prices of last week could be obtained, viz: 95 a 105c for fair to prime Md. red. Supplies are looked for in a few days.

Sales of white Corn were made to-day at 43a44 cts and of yellow at 47 a 48 cts. Sales are restricted by the scarcity of coasting vessels.

We quote Md. Rye at 47a50 cents.

Sales of Md. Oats at 27 cts. and of Virginia at 25 a 26 cts.

Provisions.—In barrel provisions there is nothing doing and no change in prices. Bacon continues in fair demand at 9 cents for new Baltimore assorted, and 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 cents for assorted Western. New Baltimore cured Hams sell at 11 cents. Holders of Lard continue firm at 10 cents for New Western No. 1.—*ib. of Tuesday.*

Prices of certain leading articles of produce, in the Baltimore market, at the close of

	March, 1840.	Lyford. 1839.
Flour, Howard-st. per btl.	\$4.81 1/2	\$7.22
City Mills,	4.87 1/2	7.25
Susquehanna,	4.87 1/2	7.25
Corn Meal, in puns	13.00	18.50
do do in brls.	3.00	4.37 1/2
Wheat, prime red, bushel,	1.50	1.00
Rye do.	47	97
Corn, white, do.	49	88
do. yellow, do.	50	90
Pork, Mess, new,	20	24
Bacon, Western Hams, lb.,	11	12 1/2
Sides,	9	11
Shoulders,	8	10

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At Augusta, April 16.—Cotton—For two weeks past there has been much fluctuation in our market in prices, though not to any great extent. This fluctuation was produced by accounts from Europe and the north, and orders for purchases, which were either kept back, or filled; and it is probable our market will thus continue to fluctuate, until the arrival at the north of some steam packets with short passages from England. The sales for the week ending 8th, from warehouses, amounted to about 699 bales, as follows, viz: 6 bales at 5, 8 at 53-8, 37 at 61, 22 at 61, 14 at 61, 2 at 61, 5 at 61, 30 at 61, 16 at 7, 67 at 73-8, 109 at 74, 61 at 7, 213 at 73-8, and 110 at 8. The sales for the week ending yesterday, amounted to about 729 bales: 1 at 51, 5 at 6, 3 at 61, 14 at 61, 26 at 61, 38 at 74, 72 at 74, 23 at 73-8, 25 at 74, 361 at 73-4, 160 at 8, and one bale nankeen cotton at 16 cents.

At Charleston, April 17.—Cotton—The market closed heavily without any indication whereon to base an opinion for the future. We report sales 8326 bags, viz: 12 at 5, 25 at 5 1/2, 50 at 5 1/2, 70 at 5 3/4, 842 at 6, 73 at 6 1/2, 42 at 6 1/2, 85 at 6 3/4, 44 at 6 7/8, 469 at 7, 55 at 7 1/2, 11 at 7 1/2, 1207 at 7 1/2, 459 at 7 3/4, 976 at 8, 123 at 8 1/2, 1221 at 8 1/2, 730 at 8 1/2, 889 at 8 1/2, 120 at 8 5/8, 239 at 8 3/4, 356 at 9, 80 at 9 1/2, 61 at 9 1/2, and 98 at 9 1/2 per lb. Long cottons were in fair demand at previous rates; 494 bags Sea Island were disposed of at from 18 to 40c per lb; 59 Santees at 19 to 21c, and 14 stained at 8 to 13c per lb. Rice—A better feeling existed for this staple during the week than hitherto, and an advance of 3-16 per cwt. was realized on the best descriptions, particularly 1915 tierces changed hand at from \$23 to 27-8 per cwt. Rough Rice—1641 bushels brought 68 to 72c. per bushel.

At Philadelphia, April 16.—Cotton—Prices are hardly supported, and the week's sales have been to a limited extent at prices ranging from 81a10c per lb. for Mississippi, N. Orleans and Uplands. Flour and Meal—To-day 494 is the price for large lots of Flour, and 49a5 for city use. Rye flour is steady with sales at 2,87 1/2. Sales of Corn Meal in bbls. in bbls. at 2,87 1/2. Grain—Wheat is arriving more freely, and sales to a considerable extent have been made at from \$1 to 1,02 1/2 per bushel, and one lot of very prime red and white Susquehanna at 1,05. Rye is very dull, sales of round and flat yellow at 53a54c, white at 48. Oats 29 cents to-day. Hides—Stock light with limited operations. A further sale of Calcutta Cow at \$1,10 each, on time. Molasses—An import of about 100 hhds. and tierces N. Orleans has sold at 30, and a lot in bbls. at 31c, 4 months. Plaster—Several cargo sales at 3,12 1/2 on Delaware, and 3,31 per ton on the Schuylkill. Rice—Sales of good quality in lots at 3,62 1/2 per cwt. Seeds—Flaxseed is scarce, and commands 1,10 per bushel, or even a shade higher. Sugar—About 100 hhds. P. Rico have been sold at from 61 to 8c per lb. for common to good quality. A cargo of 250a200 hhds. N. Orleans, sold supposed about 54c. Tobacco—The week's sales reach 130 hhds. Kentucky at from 74 to 94c per lb. according to quality. There is some demand for export. 60 bales superior Havana Wrappery Leaf at 90c, and a lot of second quality at 65c. Beeswax—The supply was about 301 head, which sold at from \$6 to 7,50 per 100 lbs.

At New York, April 17.—The Journal of Commerce says: "The Erie and Champlain Canals are to be open for navigation on Monday next. There are great quantities of flour and wheat to come down, and the sooner some of it gets here, the better. for the stock on hand is extremely small. A dealer observed to us a day or two since, that he had not known the market so bare of flour for fifteen years." Cotton is in demand and prices have improved from 1-8a1c, 1800 bales have been sold. In other merchandise nothing done. Domestic Exchanges.—Philadelphia 51c; Baltimore 51c; Richmond 51a61; Charleston 33-4a4; Savannah 73-4a8; Augusta 10a; Mobile 81a9; New Orleans 73-4a8; Louisville 10a10 1/2; Cincinnati 91a10; St. Louis 13; Nashville 14 a16; Detroit 10a12.

At New Orleans, on the 9th inst. the sales of cotton were 3000 bales at former prices. The buyers were beginning to think of leaving for the North. The sales since Tuesday evening amount to 13,000 bales, in the prices of which our factors have had the advantage of 1c per lb. and the market each day kept clear of stock. The receipts, however, kept pace with the sales, and a further advance is not anticipated for a time—masters of ships remaining firm at the rates enumerated before. The stock on hand up to last night is 183,029 bales.

At Mobile, on the 10th, the sales of Cotton were 1500 bales, at previous rates. The Advertiser says—In Exchange the high pretensions of drawers are unabated—and consequently little or nothing doing. Freighters are giving way; engagements have been made for Liverpool at 7-8d—and for Havre 13-4c.

At Georgetown, Friday, flour was quoted at \$4,75a4,87 1/2. **At Dayton, (Ohio,) on the 14th inst.** Flour was \$2,50; Wheat 40c.

At Savannah, last week, the sales of Cotton were 8837 bales at 51a91c, being an average on previous rates of 1a3-4c, though the market closed heavily on Friday. Stocks 2300 Sea Island and 5200 Upland. Sales of 600 casks Rice at 21a23-4. Howard st. Flour 48a64; Corn retailing at 62a65. Drafts on New York, 5 ds. sight 51 prem. Freight to Liverpool 3 1/2a13-16d.

At Nashville, on the 8th, the offering cash price of cotton was 51a6c, and few buyers even at that rate.

At Richmond, on the 16th, Flour was in brisk demand and sales freely made on the basis at \$4,75. By the last advices from Liverpool the orders on hand for the purchase on English account have been entirely withdrawn.

At Cincinnati, on the 14th, the sales of Flour range from \$2,87 1/2 to 3; wheat 40c; corn 20a25c; Oats 18. The arrivals of flour and whiskey were greater than any previous week, but the demand was only limited.

At Petersburg, on Saturday, holders met purchasers of Cotton freely at 6 to 84c, extreme rates. There is no change in the market for Tobacco since our report of last week, except a few hhds. of fine manufacturing quality, that have appeared in the market, and sold at \$9 to 10a. Receipts large and demand steady.

IMPORTED AND VERY SUPERIOR LIVE STOCK.

Two Cows and a Heifer, of magnificent size and shape, and of the pure "improved short horn" blood, and an Irish Sow of the "improved Ulster" breed, will be offered for sale on the 5th of May next at Baltimore, on account of a gentleman in Europe, who has sent them to the Editor of the American Farmer as specimens of the best to be had in Europe. The cattle trace regularly through the Herd Book to the highest of the purest sources, as may be seen in the American Farmer of this date—and about the Sow, those who see her will admit there can be "no mistake."

The National Intelligencer and Baltimore American will copy the above four times, and send their bills to this office to ap 22.

J. S. SKINNER.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$35. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 3000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 300 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$270. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Olad Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 30 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 21 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5-inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 3 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for morticing, morticing and planing machines; Turning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arrows, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty street. GEORGE PAGE.

SPRING WHEAT, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale a superior lot of SPRING WHEAT of last year's growth, warranted genuine—Also ROMAN POTATOES and TREE CORN, with a general collection of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, on reasonable terms to suit purchasers—30,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, with a choice selection of FRUIT TREES, Ornamental and herbaceous plants, with an extensive collection of GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, such as CAMELIAS, ROSES, GERANIUMS, &c. carefully packed in any part of the country. Also a splendid collection of DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

JOHN FEAST,
corner of Lexington and Pine streets, Baltimore.

ROMAN POTATOES.

50 Bushels of genuine ROMAN POTATOES the seed of which were raised by the late Judge Buel. Product last season 80 bushels from one planted. We will sell them in quantities to suit purchasers.

We have also direct from the grower near London, first rate Mangel Wortzel and large transparent SUGAR BEET SEED, raised by the same Horticulturist who grew that seed which last season brought such large and genuine crops; and proved so very satisfactory to our customers.

We have also a very choice supply of the different kinds of English Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Lettuce, Onion, Carrot, Radish, Cucumber, Parsnips, Turnips, Celery, Savoy, &c. raised by the same gentleman that hath these 25 years supplied us with those seeds that have been so highly approved by our patrons, and the present lot of Seeds have come to hand in fine order, and are for sale wholesale and retail by SAM'L AULT & SON,
Corner Calvert and Water street.
P. S. For sale as above, Books on Gardening &c. fe 19 10t.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.



100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, Broussa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 1839—nov 6 29t

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
Corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 y

FOR SALE,

If application be made immediately, an imported MALTESE JACK of fine size and form, now nine or ten years old, which has proved himself a sure getter of very fine mules. Price \$500, and for any other particulars refer to the Editor of this paper.
ap 1 1f THOMAS EMORY, Eastern Shore, Md.

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillsdale, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves. Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.

Grant and Ellicott streets, rear of Dinwiddie and Kyle's. fe 26

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I have from fifty to sixty Berkshire Pigs for sale. Some of them have a slight cross of the Barnitz, which is, I think, a great improvement, and a more desirable hog, (where there are Blacks to support) on account of the large middling.—These I have had to weigh upwards of 500 at two years old. Price \$10 per pair—\$25 for half dozen. M. C. JONES.
Ridge, (F. O.) St. Mary's county, Md. ap 2 4t.

I WILL EXCHANGE

Good active property situated on Pratt street in fee, consisting of a lot and three brick houses built in the most substantial manner, for a good Farm in the State of Maryland, that can be valued at about \$6000. Letters addressed to the subscriber post paid will be attended to.
ap 2 J. POWER. 3t.

FOR SALE—2 pair PIGS, 3-4 Berkshire and 1 4 Chester; they are 4 to 5 months old—price 15 dollars per pair.

Also—A half Durham BULL, 12 months old, by Mr. Belts' sower's bull, a beautiful roan, large and handsome. Price 30 dollars. Enquire of S. SANDS, office American Farmer. a 15 3t.

AMERICAN GARDEN SEED, FRESH AND GENUINE, AND BEST SUITED TO A SOUTHERN CLIMATE.

BY THOMAS DENNY,

Seedsman, Ellicott-street, near Pratt,

Who has on hand a great variety of the most useful kinds of GARDEN SEED, consisting of the best Early Blood Turnip Seed, Long Blood Beet, Sugar Beet, white and yellow, being part of a lot imported by Mr. Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and a part imported by one of the first houses in Boston; also Mangel Wurzel for stock, raised in Conn., by very skillful gardeners; Early and Late CABBAGE SEED of the very best and most useful varieties; RADISH, Short and Long Top Scarlet; White and Yellow Turnip; White Naples, White and Black Spanish, &c. &c. TURNIP SEED, fine assorted Early and Late; RUTA BAGA and YELLOW HYBRID; imported Cauliflower; Broccoli, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Squash, Parsnips, Carrots, Cucumbers, &c. &c.; Early and Late Peas, (Dwarf and Tall,) very superior.

—ALSO—

FIELD SEED, viz: Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herds or Red Top, English and Ital an Rye Grass, very superior imported Scotch Oats, American do. that will not degenerate, being acclimated and grown in this State and Virginia, Vetches, White Dutch and Lucerne Clover, English Turf or Lawn Grass, a new article; Kentucky Blue Grass, ROMAN POTATOES, Early White Hill Potatoes, (not English,) but true Yankees, the best in the world, Common Field Pumpkin Seed, Mammoth Pumpkin Seed from a Pumpkin that weighed 150 lbs Early Garden and Crop Corn in variety, Dutton's Pure White Twin, (said to shell 6 bushels per bbl.) Baden, Dutton, Schartz's Large Golden Yellow, &c. &c. Garden Tools, assorted—Agricultural books, treating on best mode of farming and treatment of Stock, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberry Trees, and the Management of Silk Worms, &c. &c.

N. B. Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. will be duly attended to by timely notice, from a source that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Ap. 1—6t.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1835.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and them who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gid-on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his Iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,
Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE,

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to their former success, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers who requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 30 6m OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

SWINE.

For sale, two Boars and one Sow, cross of the Berkshire and Leicestershire breed. Price \$15 each. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co. ap 2 1t.